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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Poetry.

THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.

Oh! the old, old clock, of the household stock,
Was the brightest thing, and the neatest;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chime rang still the sweetest;
'Twas a monitor, too, though its words were few,
Yet they lived, though nations altered;
And its voice, still strong, warned old and young,
When the voice of friendship faltered!
Tick, tick, it said, quick, quick, to bed;
For ten I've given warning;
Up, up, and go, or else, you know,
You'll never rise *soon* in the morning.

A friendly voice was that old, old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling,
And blessed the time with a merry chime,
The wintry hours beguiling;
But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,
As it called, at daybreak, boldly,
When the dawn looked gray, o'er the misty way,
And the early air blew coldly.
Tick, tick, it said, quick out of bed,
For five I've given warning;
You'll never have health, you'll never get wealth,
Unless you're up soon in the morning.

Still, hourly the sound goes round and round,
With a tone that ceases never,
While tears are shed, for the bright days fled,
And the old friends lost forever.
Its heart beats on, though hearts are gone
That warmer beat and younger;
Its hands still move, though hands we love
Are clasped on earth no longer.
Tick, tick, it said, to the churchyard bed;
Up, up, and rise to the angel skies,
And enter a heavenly morning.

Literary Department.

A TRUE STORY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

On the 15th of October, 1856, a celebration of a peculiar character was held in a small village near Jena. It was an occasion of an entirely local nature, and might have passed over unobserved and unknown to all except the immediate vicinity but for its connection with the battle which, fifty years before, annihilated the power of Prussia. An account of it, however, was published in most of the German newspapers; and by this circumstance, the sequel of the story which I am about to relate was brought on. At the time the celebration took place, I was residing in Gotha, not more than fifty miles distant, and heard the story almost in the very words of the chief actor in it.

On the 14th of October, 1806, the windy uplands northeast of Jena witnessed the terrible combat which resulted in the triumphant entry of the French army into Berlin a few days after—during which time Prussia had lost 60,000 men, 65 standards, and 600 cannon. A portion of the French army was encamped on the battle field, or quartered in the villages around. The poor inhabitants, overwhelmed by this sudden avalanche of war upon their quiet fields, where for a hundred years or more they had reaped their harvest in peace, submitted in helpless apathy, while their houses and barns were plundered by the lawless soldiery.

Davoust—the "Butcher of Hamburg," as the Germans called him—took up his quarters for the night in one of the most comfortable houses in the neighborhood of the scene of slaughter. After giving orders to his troops, he was about retiring for repose, when an officer entered:

"Pardon me, General," he said, "but there is a case which requires attention.—The German cannibals must be taught to respect us. Ten soldiers of the 4th infantry, quartered in the village of Waldorf, [illegible] driven away by the people, and two or three of them are severely injured.

Davoust's cold eye glittered, and his moustache curled like the lip of a mastiff. "Send a lieutenant and twenty men to the village; pick out ten of the vagabonds, and shoot them!" was his brief order. * * *

The next morning, at sunrise, Lieut. Lamotte, with twenty men, marched over the trampled hills, to seek Waldorf. On reaching a ridge which overlooked the intersection of two or three valleys, more than one village was visible through the cold fog now beginning to rise. "*Qui est Waldorf?*" inquired the officer of a man whom he met by the way. "Das," answered the man, "ist ober Waldorf," pointing to a village on the left. "*En avant,*" said the officer, and in a few minutes more, the [illegible]

Halting in an open space near the church, the officer summoned the inhabitants together. The whole village was already awake; but few had slept during the night. Their ears were still stunned by the thunders of yesterday, and visions of burning and pillage still danced before their eyes. At the command of the lieutenant, the soldiers seized all the male inhabitants, and placed them in line before him. The women and children waited near in terrible anxiety, for none understood the words spoken, and these ominous preparations led them to imagine the worst.

At this juncture, the village pastor's son appeared upon the scene. He was a young man of twenty, who was studying theology, in order to become his father's successor, and fortunately had some knowledge of the French language. He begged Lieut. Lamotte for an explanation of the proceedings.

"I am ordered to punish this village," answered the latter, "for your treatment of our soldiers last night. The Marshal orders that ten of you must be shot. You can either draw lots among yourselves, or point out those concerned in the outrage."

"But," said the young man, "your General has been misinformed. No French soldiers have visited our village before you.—There are, also, the villages of Middle and Lower Waldorf, which lie further down in the open valley. You can soon satisfy yourself, sir, that this village is entirely innocent; and I entreat you not to shed the blood of our harmless people.

"There is no time for investigation," said the officer. "I was ordered to go to Waldorf, and I am guided hither. I will wait till you make your choice of ten to be sacrificed, but have no authority to do more."

By this time the people had learned the fate in store for them. The women, with tears and appealing gestures, crowded around the officer, begging him to spare their sons and husbands, the men stood silent, with bloodless faces, and dumb, imploring eyes. The scene was evidently painful, both to the officer and the soldiers, accustomed as they were to the unmerciful code of war. They were anxious to put an end to it, and leave; but the clergyman's son, inspired with the belief that the fate of the ten men rested upon his efforts, continued to urge his plea with a zeal and eloquence that would not be set aside.

Lieut. Lamotte struggled a while between his sense of duty and his natural humanity, while the young advocate appealed to his conscience, and to the obedience which he owed to a higher commander than Davoust. Finally, he consented to wait while a sergeant was sent to head-quarters, with a guide. A few lines hastily penciled stated the facts of the case, and asked for further instructions.

Meanwhile the inhabitants waited in a state of suspense scarcely to be endured. Lieut. Lamotte, who, as a thorough Frenchman, soon wearied of a painful emotion, shaking it off at the risk of appearing heartless, said: "The morning is keen, and a walk before sunrise doesn't diminish the appetite; can you give us some refreshments from your hidden supplies?" At a word from the young man, the women brought the coffee they had prepared for their own breakfast, with black bread, beer, cheese, &c.—sufficient for a rough meal—of which the soldiers partook. The victims looked on in silence, and more than one muttered: "We are feeding our executioners."

"Even if that should be true," said the young man, "it is doing as Christ taught us. Whether or not we obtain Christian charity from these men, let us, at least, show them that we are Christians."

This rebuke had its effect. A few of the men assisted in entertaining the soldiers; and the latter, with their facility of fraternization, soon made themselves at home. As the stomach fills the heart enlarges, and the soldiers began to say among themselves: "It is a pity that these men should be shot by mistake."

The sergeant soon returned, and handed the Lieutenant a note, which he hastily open and read: "Waste no time in parley. It is indifferent which village is punished; an example must be made. Do your duty and return instantly." So ran the pitiless answer.

"Choose your men!" said the Lieutenant, rising to his feet, and grinding his teeth to keep down his faltering heart.

But now the lamentations broke out afresh. The women clung around the men who were dear to them; and many of the latter, overcome by the general distress, uttered loud cries and prayers for mercy. The young man knelt down in front of them, saying to the officer: "I do not kneel to you; but pray that God will remove the sin of slaughter from your soul."

As the officer met his earnest eyes, full of a sublime calmness and courage, his own suddenly filled with tears. He turned to his men, who stood drawn up in line before, but not a word was spoken. There was a silent answer in theirs. The former turned to the young man, and whispered in an agitated voice:

"My friend, I will save you by stratagem. Choose ten of your most courageous men, place them in a line before me, and I will order my soldiers to shoot them through the head. At the instant I give the order to fire, they must fall flat on the ground; my soldiers will aim high, and no one will be injured; as soon as the volley is fired, I will give the order to march, but no one must stir from his place until we are out of sight."

These words were instantly translated to the people, but so great was the panic, that no one offered to move. The pastor's son then took place alone in front of the soldiers, and called upon others to stand beside him. Young Conrad, a sturdy farmer, and but newly a bridegroom, joined him, casting, as he did so, a single encouraging look upon his wife who turned pale, but spoke not a word. One by one, as men, who have resolved to face death (for the most of them had but a trembling half confidence in their escape,) eight others walked out and took place in line. The women shuddered, and hid their eyes; the men looked steadily on, in the fascination of terror; and the little children in awed but ignorant curiosity. The place was as silent as if devoid of life.

Again the Lieutenant surveyed his men. "Take aim!" he commanded. He continued, "Aim at their heads, that your work may be well done." But though his voice was clear and strong, and the tenor of his words not to be mistaken, a clairvoyant flash of hidden meaning ran down the line, and the men understood him. Then came the word "Fire!" but in the second which intervened between the word and the ringing volley, the ten men were already falling. The crack of the muskets, and sound of the bodies were simultaneous. Without pausing an instant, the Lieutenant cried, "Right about, wheel! forward!" and the measured tramp of the soldiers rang down the narrow village street

The women uncovered their eyes and gazed. There lay the ten men motionless and apparently lifeless. With wild cries they gathered around them; but ere their exclamation of despair had turned into those of joy, the last of the soldiers had disappeared in the wood. Then followed weeping embraces as all arose from the ground—laughter and songs of hysterical joy. The pastor's son uncovered his head, and kneeling down, while all reverently followed his example, uttered an eloquent prayer of thanksgiving for their merciful deliverance.

What this young man had done was not suffered to go unrewarded. A blessing rested upon his labors and his life. In the course of time he became a minister, filling awhile his father's place for the people he had saved, but was afterwards led to a wider and more ambitious sphere. He was called to Leipzig, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and finally became known throughout Germany as the founder of the *Gustav Adolf Verein* (Gustavus Adolphus Union,) which has for its object the dissemination of Protestant principles by means of voluntary contributions. Many churches, built by this association, are now scattered throughout the United States.

The inhabitants of Waldorf never forgot their pastor nor he them. He came back from time to time, to spend a few days in the quiet little village of his youth, and where the most eventful crisis of his life was passed.

In 1856, three out of the ten pseudo-victims of Davoust were still living in their old home, and the people bethought them that the semi-centennial anniversary of such an event deserved a special celebration. Dr. ———, of Leipsig, formerly the pastor's son, was invited to be with them. He came—he would have come from the ends of the earth—and after a solemn religious service in the church, proceeded to the very spot on which he had stood and faced the French muskets, and there related to the children and grandchildren of those he had saved, the narrative which I have here given in less moving and eloquent words Those who were present described the scene as singularly impressive and affecting. The three old men sat near him as he spoke; and the emotions of that hour of trial were so vividly reproduced in their minds, that, at the close, they laughed and wept as they had done at the close of the same day fifty years before.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the officer, whose humane stratagem had preserved their lives. "Since that day," said he, "I have never heard of him. I did not even learn his name; but he is ever remembered in my prayers. Most probably, he died a soldier's death, on one of the many fields of slaughter which intervened between Jena and Waterloo; but if he should be living, it would cheer my last days on earth if I could reach him with a single word of gratitude."

In the same year there lived—and, doubtless is still living—in Lyons, an invalided and pensioned captain of the Napoleonic wars.—After a life of vicissitudes, he found himself in his old age, alone, forgotten, poor. Men no better and braver than he had achieved distinction by some lucky chance; fortune had come to others; and others begotten children to cheer and vitalize their declining days. Him the world had passed by, and for years he had been living a quiet, silent, pinched life, by the aid of his scanty pension. His daily resort [illegible]s, where he could see and read the [illegible] European journals, and perhaps [illegible] the changed politics of the present [illegible] the experience of his past life.

[illegible]day in November, 1856, he entered the [illegible] usual, took his accustomed seat as he [illegible]t to do, and picked up the nearest pa[illegible] happened to be the Augsburg All[illegible] Zeitung, but he had spent some years [illegible]ny, and understood the language tol[illegible] His attention was attracted by a let[illegible]d Jena. "Jena!" he thinks—"I was [illegible] what is going on there now?" He [illegible] little further, "Celebration at Wal[illegible]dorf!" The name is familiar; [illegible]ve I heard it?" As he continues his [illegible] old captain's excitement, so unu[illegible]cumstance, attracts the attention of [illegible] fashions of the sea. "Grand [illegible] Did I dream such a thing, or is this the same?" Forgotten for years and years, effaced by a hundred other military adventures overlaid and lost in the crowded stores of a soldier's memory, the scene came to light again. The pastor's son still lived, still remembered and thanked the preserver of his native village! Many a long year had passed since such a glow warmed the chambers of the old man's heart.

That evening he wrote to Dr. ———, in Leipzig. He was ill, and but a few months distant from his last hour; but the soldier's letter seemed like a providential answer to his prayers, and brightened the flickering close of his life. A manly and affectionate correspondence was carried on between the two while the latter lived. The circumstance became public, and the deed was officially recognized in a way most flattering to the pride of Capt. Lamotte The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimer and the King of Saxony conferred upon him the orders of their respective houses, which were followed soon afterward by the cross of the Legion of Honor from Louis Napoleon, and an increase of his pension, which assured him ease and comfort the rest of his life. A translation of the Doctor's narrative, published in the French papers, drew attention to him, and he was no longer a neglected frequenter of the cafe. He was known and honored, even without his three orders.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it again after many days."

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S C.

This part of the country has special interest, as the landing-place of the Lincoln fleet. We append a description and history of it:

Along the coast of South Carolina, as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a sand-bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches, through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons, and damming the outlet of a fresh water stream till the current was destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granite mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and seaisland cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the main land or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk.

Beaufort District (or county) is the southernmost district of South Carolina, and has an area of 1540 square miles. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah river. The surface is low and level, the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, Indian corn, and potatoes, in great abundance. It is one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805 of whom no less than 32,279 were negro slaves!

Port Royal Island, in Beaufort District, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw, and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about midway, stands the town of Beaufort on Beaufort river, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about 1000. It is thus described by Sir Charles Lyell, in his travels in the United States:

"Beaufort is a picturesque town, composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residence of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for whites. Each villa is shaded by a veranda, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

The town of Beaufort was founded 1700.—It was called Beaufort in honor of Prince Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palatine.

The region around Port Royal entrance and Island has a romantic history. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. The first colony was sent out by Admiral Coligni, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the ministers of the Crown, who, at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics, obtained permission of Charles IX, to plant a colony of protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels were accordingly given to Jean Ribault, "a man expert in sea causes;" and in the spring of 1562, he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, "from the fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called the Port Royal river The old chronicler, Laudoniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors: Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in the luxuriant Savannah.

Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal river, he erected, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France; and a few days after built a fort, in honor of his king, Charles IX., he called Charles' Fort—"Carolina"—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. But this first French colony did not flourish, and after standing out another to the same locality, the French, in 1566, gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this that the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the 17th century, Lord Cardross led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal.

SICKNESS AMONG THE YANKEES AT PORT ROYAL.

The New York papers contain long letters from Port Royal. In one of these dated [illegible] it is stated that

"Ninety-eight soldiers have died since the expedition left Annapolis, October 21; eighty-four since it landed at Port Royal, November 7. The whole number of sick from its arrival to the end of November, exclusive of the Eighth Michigan, was 4,282. Of this number these remained at the end of that month 634 requiring hospital treatment. The Eighth Michigan, not included in the above, has suffered more than any other regiment, and would swell the total of sick to nearly 5,000. The returns for December are not made up. The fatal diseases have been, with the exception of small pox and typhoid fever, almost entirely those incident to the climate, and caused in this climate by over work and exposure, especially in the water. These diseases are congestive and remittent fever, acute dysentery, and malarious pneumonia, all of the most malignant and dangerous type. Six cases of small pox have resulted fatally. Eighteen cases are now in hospital. The sudden change of the weather and fall in the temperature, December 8, was followed by instant increase in the number of deaths. That night three men were literally frozen to death. The almost equally sudden change of last Wednesday night brought with it great increase of suffering to all the sick, and two other men ill with the congestive fever, who would otherwise have recovered, were killed with the cold. I have for these statements the authority of one of the ablest surgeons attached to the division."

WOODEN SHOE MANUFACTORY.

We visited a day or two since, the Wooden Shoe Manufactory of Messrs. Theim & Fraps, of this City, whose advertisement appears in our paper to-day. We had frequently heard of this establishment, but we had no idea, until our visit to it, that it was so thorough and interesting in its operations as we found it to be. The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some thirty hands, and are turning out about one hundred pair of shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoe are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and scooped out, and fashioned at the bottom, and sand papered, and lined, and painted, and topped with leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building. Most of this work is done by machinery, driven by steam. The wood used is gum and poplar, which is well steamed before the shoe is made We understand these shoes are actually lighter than the leather brogan of the same number, and as for durability, the bottoms will last until the next war. We learn that Messrs Theim & Fraps, who are finishing one hundred pair per day, have more orders than they can fill.

Wooden shoes are worn in the northern part of Europe, and in some localities in this country; but we suppose this is the first manufactory of the sort, by machinery and steam, which has been established.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We see by their advertisement that Messrs Theim & Fraps are selling their wooden shoes at $1 75 per pair wholesale, $2 retail—cash on delivery.

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING THE NORTH.

Mr. Secretary Chase, in his annual report, laid before the Congress at Washington, says that, if the present war shall continue until the first of July next, the public debt of the Federal Government will be $517,322,802! And further, he estimates the public debt of that government, if the war shall continue until July 1, 1863, at $900,000,000!

When the people of the North shall read this report, and compare the enormous expenditures of the government with its performances, it must excite reflection and serious and grave enquiry—What is it for? Where is it to end? What has been done? What is to come of it?

If the war shall continue till July 1st, 1863, the people of the North, ruined by the movements of armies and the depression of trade, and ground to the earth by such taxes as are now imposed upon them, will find themselves burdened, according to Mr Chase's estimate, with a debt of $900,000,000, bearing nearly eight per cent. interest. To pay this interest will require about $70,000,000 annually—a perpetual tax greater than that now imposed, which will not realise that amount. If provision is made to discharge the principal of that debt by creating a sinking fund, the annual tax will have to be increased so as to yield about $100,000,000, and kept at that rate for thirty years! And this, of course, exclusive of the ordinary expenditures of the government, which may be set down at $100,000,000 a year.

Barrels Wanted!

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 24, 1862.

Rifles Wanted.

AS Agent for the Confederate Government I have authorized Messrs. T. Vogler and Geo. Foltz, of Salem, to receive any number of Rifles, for which cash payments will be made, if delivered within the next ten days.

SAML. A. ROBINSON.

Salem, Jan. 24, 1862.—1t pd.

THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMIES.

The present condition of our army is a cause of severe and painful anxiety. The courage of our troops is not abated; the eagerness for the fray is not relaxed; and yet demoralization is creeping in, we fully believe, from the insane and reckless neglect of the government to sustain and to cultivate the spirit of our soldiery.

There is too much drunkenness among the officers on the Potomac, and too much brutal idling among the men. We are informed, as a positive fact, that in the majority of the army on the Potomac, the practice of regimental drills has fallen into complete disuse. This [illegible] s not only essential for schooling [illegible] it fulfils other vastly important and essential purposes. It developes and educates the *physique*, fortifies the soldier against disease; and, what is perhaps the most important moral consideration of all, gives him occupation for a portion of his time each day, and protects him, at least measurably, against that canker worm of the army—*ennui*. What can be predicted but utter demoralization for an army whose condition is that of tens of thousands of men, living in utter idleness, grovelling in their tents, with no other occupation than what is afforded by the greasy pack of cards that is the inevitable inmate of every tent, or the yellow-covered novel, whose wretched and perhaps filthy entertainment has more than once gone the rounds of the company.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the army is becoming a name of terror and dread to the minds of our citizens. The newspapers are still filled with advertisements of bonusses for "substitutes," although the War Department has adopted a rule restricting the number of substitutions to one in each company. The rates paid for substitutes are enormous. We are informed that they average from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars; and we have been told of a recent instance where fifteen hundred dollars was paid for the procurement of a substitute to take the place of a private suddenly constrained to leave the army. Evidences stare us in the face of the unwillingness of men to adopt the life of famine, dirt, and vacant idleness in the army. Richmond is filled with soldiers, who have come out of the hospitals, or who have got here on some pretence or other, applying for discharges, and striving and wriggling in all sorts of ways to get out of the army. It was but a few days ago that a soldier, discharged from one of the hospitals here, committed suicide rather than be constrained to return to the army.

There is no unwillingness among our young men to serve their country. There are thousands who would willingly go with their lives on their sleeves to battle with the enemy, and attest a devoted and courageous patriotism, but who dread to betake themselves to the wretched, half fed life of dirt, vacancy and idleness in the camps. This is the restraint upon volunteering. The government will in vain essay to remove it by a bounty law for re-enlistments—the provision of which, by the way, for company reorganizations, has already, we understand, proved a fruitful source of intrigue and demoralization in our army—without other measures that will reach to the root of the evil. The authorities at Richmond may assure themselves that, as long as the health of the army is neglected, and it is maintained in its dirty, sluggard condition, the drills neglected, the half rations of commissaries winked at, the rowdyism of officers passed over, and the vacancy and idleness of "*a defensive policy*" held out as rewards to volunteering, the army will not be filled and replenished but from few classes of our people. Why was it that when our soldiers were daily dying by hundreds the government did not show the common humanity of the small measure of instituting a medical commission to examine the camps, and, if possible, check the progress and ravages of disease? Why was it that, when the government had control of the whole line of transportation from the Carolinas and Louisiana to the depots at Manassas and Centreville, and could have bought sugar in New Orleans at 3 cents, it permitted our army to suffer for months for rice, sugar, and molasses, and winked at the practice of buying sugar from the sutlers at forty cents a pound? Why is it that to-day the government recks not what it reads, and tolerates habits of intemperance among officers and the disuse of regimental drills in our army on the Potomac? All of these acts of omission and negligence, which have contributed to the demoralization of our army, might have been avoided. It is not too late to repair them.

We are firmly convinced that the reform of the condition of our army with a wise and firm hand and the holding out of rewards not to ararice or to idleness, but to the true patriotic enthusiasm of our country in the prospect of an active military policy and of a share of military glory will provide the best security for re-enlistment and the most successful stimulant to volunteering. We are as firmly convinced that no other measures will restore the spirit of the volunteer and the enthusiasm of the country.—*Rich. Examiner.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off quietly at this precinct, and, as will be seen from the returns, there were only 1425 votes polled in the county. The election of Mr. Starbuck was considered so certain, that many of his friends did not go to the polls.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF FORSYTH.

	Starbuck.	Alspaugh.
Winston,	318	136
Bethania,	63	52
Sides,'	9	55
Lewisville,	23	91
Stafford's,	52	31
Waughtown,	115	24
Kernersville,	122	62
Adams,'	25	19
Edmundson's,	56	13
Sedge Garden,	63	23
Beeler Company,	4	36
Miller's Company,	4	29
	854	571
	571	
maj.	283	

Wharton's and Stowe's companies did not vote.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Demand for Vigilance.

"There is a strip of country in North Carolina which is largely disloyal. Beginning with Randolph and Guilford, it extends through Davidson, Forsyth, Davie, Yadkin into Wilkes. But the hotbed of toryism is in Forsyth county. The county votes about 2,500; and has furnished but about 250 to 300 men. The town of Salem is a Moravian settlement, and, while the people are honest and worthy in the ordinary affairs of life, politically they are rotten to the core. No one can read the *Press*, a weekly paper published in this settlement, without discovering, under the editorials on "Conservatism," the spirit of disloyalty to the South. This paper is the advocate of a candidate to supply a vacancy in the present Convention of the State, who is running on the "Conservative" issue. What he or the editor means by "Conservatism" in the present crisis, no one is able to learn unless it means '*re-construction*' or "Unionism." A leading citizen of this town, who was appointed one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Confederate loan, publicly ridicules the whole thing, and declares he would not give a dime for a basketfull of Confederate bonds. I should like to know how many thousand dollars are invested in this town in the Confederate bonds. In the adjoining town of Winston, the tailor, who has received large contracts from the government, is known to be a most bitter enemy of the Confederacy. But it is not worth while to mention these little instances of the unpatriotic spirit of this people. The small vote that was polled for Jeff Davis, in all this region, shows the condition of the public mind. And so well satisfied am I that this disloyalty is growing bolder (not by gaining in numbers but by being unmolested) that, unless there is a sleepless vigilance over that section, or some active measures taken to bring to justice these disloyal citizens, you may look out for another East Tennessee demonstration. They lack the courage to attempt anything more than a secret organization, but it is these conclaves which do the mischief. A few months ago a merchant in Salem, in controversy with a leading citizen of that section, confessed that he knew of persons in the community who were in correspondence with the Lincoln Government. For various reasons, I believe that this correspondence is still going on, and at the proper time some sort of demonstration will be made to further the interest of the enemy. But, before such an event, it is to be hoped that the government will not ignore this condition of things as it did a similar one in East Tennessee, and others by its neglect, encourage these traitors to bring ruin into the very heart of the Confederacy. Let a detachment be sent to Salem or Winston and arrest all suspected persons at once; and then scour the whole of this disloyal region. A few thousand dollars thus expended by the government will save millions. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." TRAVELER."

We copy the above article which appears in the Richmond Examiner of the 11th inst, over the anonymous signature of "Traveler," that our readers may see the light in which they are viewed by a correspondent of a Virginia paper. We believe the article was penned in Salem or its vicinity, and pronounce the reflection on a considerable portion of the people of this State, unjust, in the first place, and secondly, very much out of place at this peculiar juncture of our political affairs, because it may have a tendency to encourage,—*give aid and comfort*,—to the enemy, as no doubt the *Examiner* containing the article will find its way North through the instrumentality of traitors, who, we learn, are to be found in Richmond, and have been communicating regularly with our enemies.

The article in question falls still-born, so far as the people in this section of the country are affected thereby. So far as the Press is concerned, it will also probably survive the charge of disloyalty to the South. In the mean time, we hold our files in readiness for the inspection of all who take any interest in the matter. Perhaps the great political sin which the Press committed, in the eyes of the "Traveler," is, that it never would bow the knee to *modern* Democracy, or lend its humble aid to subserve the interests of Democratic office-seekers, in any shape or manner, or countenance *Test Oaths* and *Gag Laws*.—To this charge we plead guilty, and take nothing back on that score.

It is well known that Mr. Starbuck never belonged to the ultra school of politicians, who made haste to precipitate this country in civil war. He was always conservative in his views, and a more order-loving and law-abiding citizen cannot be found in the Southern Confederacy. In his hands the rights and interests of the people are safe.

No fears need be apprehended of the citizens of Forsyth engaging in "another East Tennessee demonstration," from present indications. President Davis will not be led by the nose by this newspaper scribbler.

A conservative man, in these times, is one who is opposed to the vile scheming of bad men, who are striving to cause dissensions among us, and thus weakening instead of strengthening the Southern Confederacy. *Conservative* means the maintenance of law and order, and opposition to Lynch Law, Vigilance Committees, Test Oaths, and Gag Laws. It means the maintenance of our liberties and the rights of the people, with freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It means that party spirit should be done away with, at this time, and that the honors and emoluments of office should not exclusively be given to one party at the expense of the other, *for party's sake*, thus drawing the line of distinction between brethren, and causing strife, dissensions &c.

The vote of Forsyth is not 2,500, as put down by the "Traveler," it scarcely ever reaching 2000; and of these voters one-fourth are in the tented field, Salem District alone furnishing nearly one entire company.

This '*disloyal*' County, through the Central Committee, has expended for our five volunteer companies the sum of $11,287 47; assistance to volunteer's families, in monthly payments to sub-committees, $2,213 32. For the above figures we are indebted to Mr. Vogler, of the Central Committee, who also informed us that he packed and forwarded from his house alone, in the way of contributions, &c., between two and three hundred boxes in all; paid freights for such as did not go free, amounting to $251; expenses incurred by nurses, having free transportation tickets, $200 75. Also, about 200 pair of homemade Socks, 119 Blankets and Quilts were handed in for general distribution, besides numerous bundles and boxes, contents not enumerated, but far exceeding the other in variety and amount.

Other contributions, from town and country, such as shirts, gloves, drawers, &c., were also given with a liberal hand.

We must content ourselves with the above brief summary of the contributions for the soldiers from this county, (not forgetting to give special credit to the Trustees of Salem Female Academy for the very liberal donation of $1000 to the Central Committee, at a time when most needed,) which will suffice to show the spirit which animates the citizens of Forsyth.

The Ladies of Salem, Winston and vicinity, spent weeks in making clothing for the volunteers. And when the 11th (now 21st) Regiment N. C. Vol., was almost entirely prostrated with disease, a number of ladies formed a relief society, five of whom volunteered as nurses, leaving comfortable homes for the toils of a life in the hospital. Several gentlemen with their ladies accompanied them, and after ministering to the wants of the sick for about two months, with the most happy results, they returned home, with the assurance of having done their whole duty.

Does this look like there was any secret organization in this community to give aid and comfort to our enemies, or in any way opposing the Southern Confederacy? Let the tree be judged by its fruit.

In conclusion, we pronounce the charge that citizens of Salem are in correspondence with the Lincoln government, and that "at the proper time, some sort of demonstration will be made to further the interests of the enemy," as a base and malicious calumny, without any foundation in truth.

As the "Traveler" has done all he could, under the circumstances, to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by having the article in question published in a newspaper as near the enemy's line as was convenient, and thus presented to the Lincoln government a very *encouraging*, though false aspect of affairs, we have endeavored to present the citizens of Salem and Forsyth County in a somewhat different light.

This county has contributed as much to the comfort of the soldiers, according to her means, as any county in the State.—The other counties named by "Traveler," containing some 75,000 inhabitants, no doubt have also contributed largely in men and money for the support of the war.—The donations forwarded by the Forsyth Central Committee, have been published in this paper, and doubtless met the "Traveller's" eye, but it was found convenient not to give the proper credit to the "hot-bed of toryism," as it would not have answered the purpose so well.

North Carolina stands head on the list of contributions, made to the army on the Potomac, as will be seen elsewhere. North Carolina is the most loyal of all the border States. There has been no trouble of any consequence, within her domain.

The Standard, in commenting on the communication of "Traveler," remarks:

"The basis of this charge that 'Salem is politically rotten to the core,' and that Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, Davie, Yadkin, and Wilkes are "largely disloyal," is to be found in the fact that the Counties referred to were, by a large majority, opposed to disunion up to the proclamation in April last. They did not *labor*, as some did, to dissolve the Union, and then skulk, like cowards, as some did, from the bloody conflict which, in a secondary sense, they were instrumental in producing. They were for peace as long as peace was possible on honorable terms; but when the seceded States were threatened and when the sword was drawn by Lincoln against the South, the people of these Counties sprang with a unanimity unexampled in the history of the world, to the defence of their rights. And if the original secessionists in that portion of the State had rushed to arms, *in the ranks*, as the great mass of the old Union men did; and if the Government had acted upon the rule in making its appointments, that the latter were as true to the cause as the former, no discord would have existed in the Counties mentioned but *all* would have been zealous, and hopeful and active in this struggle. Many of the old secessionists, we are gratified to say, rallied to the flag and went to the field on foot, like men; but they have not done so in proportion to numbers, as the old Union men have; and enough of them have been left at home to speculate on the necessities of the people—to hold horse-back offices and to stir up strife by calling for "test oaths" and charging disloyalty on others."

SALT FROM THE COAST.

E. A. VOGLER, Esq., Salt Agent for Forsyth County, has shown us a specimen of very fine salt, made on the sea coast of this State. The salt is fully as strong if not stronger than that heretofore in use.—Mr. Vogler has just received several hundred bushels, which will be sold at cost and carriage.

SOUTHERN MONTHLY.

The January number of this new and popular Magazine, is on our table. Every number gives evidence of increasing merit, and we hope the enterprize will be as successful as it deserves to be. The publishers remark:—

That "with the December number we introduced a new feature—we added 16 more pages, commencing the "Southern Monthly Novel Library," which permits us to give our readers a series of New Southern Novels, without at all interfering with the regular matter of the Magazine. Now friends of Southern Literature, give us your aid—send on your clubs of 10, 20 50, &c., as many as you can, at once.

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HUTTON & FRELICH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Capt. Wheeler's Company, having been ordered to Wilmington, left Teagueton on Monday morning last. This company has joined Col. Green's Regiment.

In the New York Legislature it appears that the peace party predominates. Raymond of the New York Times, is elected Speaker of the lower House.

Dispatches from Washington state that in the diplomatic circles the opinion prevails that war with England is inevitable. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy is looked for at an early day.

Important dispatches are said to be brought by the Canada.

The New York Banks have declined to take any further loans from the government.

General McClellen's health is rapidly improving. He attends to business in his room.

The Norfolk "Day Book" has received a copy of the New York "Herald," of the 9th instant. In its Congressional proceedings it states that in the House of Representatives a Committee will soon report a bill for raising $400,000,000 by direct taxation.

The Herald says that Wall street has conspired to defeat the plans of the Government. The U. S. Treasury will be without a cent in another week.

The Philadelphia banks refuse Treasury notes, and the public begin to cry "down with the banks," and call for a national currency.

Northern papers of the 7th inst., report that the French frigate *Catina* is in Hampton Roads and an English frigate at Annapolis.

In the U. S. Senate the Finance Committee were instructed, and had considered the expediency of reporting a bill for the raising of $100,000,000 by direct taxation; and in connection therewith, the expediency of collecting telegraph and stamp duties, and duties upon cotton, tobacco and cigars.

MANUFACTURES.—We learn that a Lampblack Factory is now going up in the Northern part of this town and will shortly be in operation. Thus one want will be supplied. We also learn that M. McInnis, Esq., is putting up an Alcohol distillery. This is very much needed. We trust that these enterprises may prove eminently successful.

Wilmington Journal.

It is said that Lincoln has privately informed all his Generals, that should Congress pass an emancipation act, he will refuse his approval. The assurance became necessary in order to keep up the Yankee military organization.

Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has had an additional regiment or two added to his command, and is now acting Brigadier General.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—It has been definitely ascertained that considerable shipments of cotton and sugar have been made in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio River, supposed from Nashville.

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—A meeting of Frenchmen held yesterday, Resolved, by consent of French Consul and approved of by Secretary Seward to send delegates by the French steamer Milan to Havana to charter three vessels, which will come and take to France such subjects of that Government as desire to go, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The Yankee gunboats continue their visits up Broad River and the Coosaw, keeping up an occasional shelling of some unprotected landing or plantation. On Wednesday some of their cruisers came up as far as Hogg's Neck and Boyd's Landing on Broad River and completely demolished the fine residence of Mr. J. W. Gregorie at Hogg's Neck.

The impression is becoming very general in our community that the Federals withdrew from Port Royal Ferry, with a view of attacking Savannah in force.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—The late skirmishes seemed to have checked the progress of the Yankees in that direction. An attack on Savannah or Charleston or both, is apprehended, but Gen. Lee considers himself prepared for them.

POTOMAC.—All quiet at last accounts, except the plugging of some steamers by our batteries. The war steamer Pensacola, was thought to have been damaged by them a few days ago. We have nothing from the Peninsula.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.—The Federals were concentrating about Green river in Kentucky, and an advance is expected. In Missouri the want of arms and troops is discouraging to Southern interests.

It is said that Gen. Price, Col. McIntosh and Gen. Thompson will form a junction and advance; but no decisive movement is expected till spring.

MISSISSIPPI SOUND.—The enemy has collected in force on Ship Island, but as yet no advance had been made upon Mobile or New Orleans.

Affairs in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6,—Capt. Eaton, who deserted from Lincoln's army at Calhoun, reached Hopkinsville on the night of the 31st of December. Four other deserters arrived there on the 1st instant. Some of the deserters report that the Federal army at Calhoun is greatly demoralized—desertions occur daily, and threats of mutiny are openly and defiantly made. Great disaffection prevails, and it is believed that desertions will soon be made by hundreds and thousands.

BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The general expectation at the North seems to have been that this expedition was designed to co-operate with the army at Washington and Fortress Monroe, on the James, York or Rappahannock rivers, but this idea is dispelled by the sailing of the expedition from Hampton Roads, bound southward on Snuday last. Gov. Clark received dispatches to that effect on Monday, and the papers confirm it. The rumor that it had entered Pamlico Sound, is doubtless premature, yet it may be designed for an attack on our coast. We hope our men are all ready for it. A rumor states that it had appeared off Wilmington, but it is not credited. The expedition consists of 35 vessels.

The Richmond Dispatch states that the Burnside expedition, which left Old Point on Saturday afternoon last, returned to Hampton Roads this evening, in consequence of a prevailing storm off the coast.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. JACKSON'S COMMAND—AFFAIRS ABOUT CAMP ALLEGHANY.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 9.—The Republican, of this city, will publish to-morrow two private letters, dated at Winchester on the 7th and 8th instant, and furnishing interesting intelligence from Gen. T. J. Jackson's command.

The first letter says there has been no fighting, beyond some little skirmishing, in which three or four casualties occurred on each side, and the capture by the Confederates of two cannon and ten or twelve prisoners, when the enemy retreated across the Potomac. We burnt the bridge across the Capon River. The force of the enemy was estimated to be from two to three thousand.

The second letter says that Gen. T. J. Jackson was on his return, having accomplished the object of his visit, which was the destruction of dam No. 6, on the Chesapeake canal, and some bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railway. Gen. Jackson lost, in the expedition, about twenty men. There was only a small force of the enemy in that quarter, and but little fighting. It is believed that we may have lost more men than the enemy did.

On Monday last, some five or six hundred of the militia, stationed near Colonel Blue's on the north western road, about fourteen miles this side of Romney, were attacked at daylight by about 4,000 of the enemy from Romney, and were soon put to flight. We lost some three or four killed, and some few were taken prisoners; we also lost two pieces of artillery and three baggage wagons. The enemy burnt the mill near by and several dwelling houses, including Col Blue's, with his extensive barns, stables, etc., and destroyed all his personal property and live stock. The Federal villains shot an humble old shoemaker, in his own house, and then burnt the building over his body.

The latest intelligence received at Winchester states that Gen. Jackson had captured two pieces of cannon, between thirty and forty thousand dollars worth of clothing and military stores. Among his wounded is Capt. Alexander of an Arkansas regiment, who lost an arm.

The Republican, also, has a letter from its special correspondent at Camp Alleghany, dated on 6th instant, in which it is stated that no attack has yet been made on that camp or on Monterey, although it has been confidently expected for several days. The enemy, after destroying what they could, in Huntersville, put off in double-quick, not taking time to release a Yankee prisoner who was confined in jail.

Our force recently at Huntersville was about six hundred, but the commandant at that post had unluckily given furloughs to about four hundred, thus leaving a very small force at that point. But for this deficiency in our force, we would have whipped the Yankees off, as they did not number over six hundred men.

Snow has been falling at Camp Alleghany for the past thirty-six hours, and is still falling. Notwithstanding, however, the severities of the weather, the soldiers are all contented, and prepared to drive the mercenaries from our soil.

CANNONADING ON THE POTOMAC.—On the night of the 8th inst., three Federal war vessels came up to the neighborhood of the battery at Acquia Creek and commenced a heavy cannonade upon it, firing shot and shell with great profusion for some two hours. "Nobody was hurt."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

Governor Letcher has delegated to General Magruder the power of calling out the Militia of the counties of Amelia, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Surry, Charlotte, Mecklenburg, Prince George, Southampton, Hanover, Henrico, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Greenville, Sussex, Goochland, Cumberland, and the City of Richmond. Gen. Magruder has called for the strength of several regiments, and requested the commandants to notify the men that their services may be required at any day. The call has produced a good deal of excitement throughout the said counties, the impression being general that the militia are to be mustered into active service at once. This will, of course, depend upon the course of events under Gen. Magruder's command. The indications are, that we may at any moment expect stirring times on the Peninsula, and the Militia should, of course, be ready at any moment to repel an advance of the enemy in that quarter.—*Petersburg Express.*

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Jan. 6.—The Bakers, wreckers of Norfolk, are now engaged in raising the hull of the old Pennsylvania, which was burst and sunk by the Lincoln vandals just on the eve of their hasty retreat from the Gosport Navy Yard. The Columbia and Raritan frigates, of 1726 tons each, carrying 50 guns, will next be gotten up. Both of these vessels are perfectly sound, and will prove quite an acquisition to our Navy. Neither of these was burnt by the Yankees, but some of their planks were taken out to sink them. The brig Dolphin, or what remains of her, has been gotten up, and the copper from her and from the Pennsylvania will be worth an immense amount to the Confederate government.

It is the intention of the government also to raise the Columbus and Delaware, two ships of the line which the Lincolnites burnt. The Columbus carries 80 guns. The Delaware carries 84 guns. These two ships have been in ordinary for several years. I do not know what their present condition is, but they are of some value.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.

A mercantile firm here received a letter from a friend in South Kentucky, stating that the Federal Government has made clandestine arrangements with pardoned convicts, desperate characters in the North, to scatter them through the South to fire and burn everything, especially manufactories and machine shops, the Federals paying all fire accessories, believing it to be a good mode for crippling the South. The information is obtained from a party in the employ of the Government, who communicates the warning to South Kentucky, being a sympathizer.

Twenty Federal officers have resigned at Cairo and returned home.

THE WAR ON THE SEA COAST—LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM BELOW.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening, all was quiet at the various military posts along the sea-coast. The enemy have threatened to burn every house and outbuilding they find deserted, and have already begun their work of vandalism, having applied the torch to the fine residences of Mr. Adams, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Wm. Fripp. The last named gentleman is well known to have first introduced into use an excellent Sea Island Cotton.

A few days ago, Major Jones of Col. Dunnovant's Regiment, S. C. V., sent three men in a canoe, to a small island off Cunningham's Bluff, to burn the cotton house and barns, which they succeeded in doing. The enemy turned out as soon as they discovered the fire, but they were too late; the party had returned in safety, and the Major merely threw a couple of shells at the bewildered Yankees, to let them know he was there.—*Charleston Mercury, 8th.*

LATER.

The skirmishes with the Yankee cruisers are beginning to be intensely interesting. Our sharp-shooters have lately given the foe, in his over sanguine advances, some very unpleasant surprises. On Saturday last, Capt. Twiggs, of the Edgefield Cavalry, with 12 men, armed with double-barreled shot guns, started on a scouting expedition on Wadmalaw Island to Bear Bluff, where the enemy have been making demonstrations, and committing atrocious acts of vandalism, or what is the same thing, Lincolnism. Dismounting about 300 yards from the landing, the party cautiously approached to within about 80 yards of where it was supposed the enemy would appear. After watching for about two hours, three gunboats, crowded with the enemy, made their appearance, steering directly for the shore.—Capt. Twiggs stationed his men behind some small trees and bushes, with orders for each man to select his mark, but not to fire until he gave the word, when they would, after firing, retire with all possible haste for their horses, as it would of course, be madness to attempt any further resistance to such an overwhelming force. Just as the enemy from the first boat were about to land, the command was given and the contents of twelve guns told with terrible effect, several in the boat being seen to fall. An officer is supposed to be among the killed, as one of those seen to topple over wore an officer's uniform.

According to previous orders our men now made the best of their way to their horses, not without, however, receiving a return volley of grape and canister shot from a howitzer which the enemy had succeeded in landing and mounting in an incredibly short space of time, and another volley from the enemy's Minnie rifles. None of our men were injured however. A fragment of a shell struck Capt. Twiggs' hat, making a slight indentation. The whole affair was carried out with the utmost coolness and bravery, and was one of the most daring exploits on our coast.

After landing, the Yankees threw from 30 to 35 shells in the neighborhood, and in revenge of their fallen comrades, as it is thought, set fire to and destroyed the residence and outhouses, containing a large quantity of corn etc., belonging to Mrs. Rivers, at Bear Bluff. They then re-embarked in their boats, and proceeded to North Edisto.

Latest from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8.

The Canada, from Liverpool via Queenstown, on 28th Dec., arrived here this morning. The dates per the Canada are two days later than those already received.

When the Canada left Liverpool a state of suspense prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was felt relative to the advices per the Africa, then due, in response to those from England by the Europa.

The Canada brought troops and war munitions, and other steamers would follow immediately.

Every regiment in the camp at Aldershott had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada.

A body of trained nurses on Miss Florence Nightingale's plan were to proceed at once to Halifax.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations, on the eve of solution, it is not essential to give them.

The London times stands aghast in contemplating the tremendous and magnificent vegetation of the Yankee debt.

The army and Navy Gazettee says that there is a prospect of trouble in India. The batteries of artillery at Bombay, on the point of embarkation to England were stopped by pressing dispatches from Bengal.

The Board of Trade returns for November, show a falling off in the exports of eight per cent, almost entirely of cotton manufactures. The decline of the eleven months is seven and a half per cent.

The funeral of Prince Albert engaged the principal portion of the space of the London journals.

The British papers of the 19th ult., are highly indignant in relation to the "stone fleet."

Lincoln's message is severely and unfavorably criticised by the French press.

The first hostile step of the allied expedition against Mexico was taken on the 17th ult., when the Spanish troops from the fleet landed at Vera Cruz, took unopposed possession of that city and the fort. The rejoicings in Havana on the receipt of the news were most enthusiastic.

The Mexicans had one hundred large rifled cannon in San Juan d'Ulloa, which were all left behind in their flight.

From California.—SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The stormy weather has interrupted telegraphic communication since the 24th ult. The floods have been renewed to a great extent throughout the State. Business with the interior is suspended. More property has been destroyed in the State by this freshet than by all the freshets heretofore since the country has been settled by Americans.

Another chance for a Row with Great Britain.—The Rio Grande is a neutral stream, the boundary between Mexico and the Confederate States. This river, says the New Orleans Delta, has been blockaded by the United States navy, and is now closed to the commerce of the world. The ships of foreign nations bound for Matamoras and other Mexican ports are forbidden entrance into the river. The first vessel which was ordered off happened to be an English ship with a fright for an English house at Matamoras. No better illustrations could be given of the forbearance or imbecility of the British government in relation to this blockade than would be their acquiescence in such an exclusion of their merchant vessels from the port of a nation not engaged in this war.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE BILLS.

The Savannah Republican says two Confederate notes were rejected at the State bank within the last few days as counterfeit—one a $5 and the other a $10 bill. The signatures T. Ellett for Register, and H. H. Goodloe for Treasurer, when compared with the genuine, are at once discoverable. The former, though approximating the genuine signature, is not in that almost copperplate neatness of Mr. Ellett's, besides the initials T. and E. are connected by the forger, while the original is never seen without a period after T. (as here printed,) and entirely isolated from Ellett.—Mr. Goodloe's signature is a free running hand—the forger poorly imitates the initials and bunglingly cramps the name Goodloe.—The forgery of both bills was evidently done by the same person. Extreme caution in examining the signatures, and particularly these two names, is necessary, when handling Treasury notes.

Rich. Whig.

DIED,

In this place, on Sunday last, after a protracted illness, Miss ANNA FOLTZ, aged 73 years.

Recently, J. E. Reich, a private in Capt. Wharton's Company, 21st Reg't. N. C. Vols.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Jan. 17.—Wheat 1 40@1 50. Flour 3 50@4 00. Corn 95@1.00 Butter 00 @20. Bacon 20@00. Lard 15@20. Eggs 10. Apples, green, 75@1 00 Tallow 20. Beeswax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 13.—Bacon 00@ 00. Flour 3 75@9 00. Wheat 0 00@0 00, Corn 95@1 00. Salt $9 00@00. Whiskey 1 35@1 50. Peach Brandy 2 50; apple 2 00.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Wheat 0 00@ 0 00 Corn 65@70. Rye 0 00@1 75. Liverpool Salt 0 00@0 00 Bacon 25@26. Flour 7 00@7 25.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—Bacon @25. Corn 00@85. Flour 6 75 a 7 25. Wheat 1 20 a 1 30. Whiskey 2 50 a 3 00 a gal.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest Cash price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

TO HIRE.

I have yet two young NEGRO MEN for hire during the present year.

A. H. SHEPPERD.
GOOD SPRING, Jan. 14, 1862.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 35 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.
Salem, Jan. 24, 1862.

Rifles Wanted.

AS Agent for the Confederate Government I have authorized Messrs. T. Vogler and Geo. Foltz, of Salem, to receive any number of Rifles, for which cash payments will be made, if delivered within the next few weeks.

SAML. A. ROBINSON.
Salem, Jan. 17, 1862.—3t pd.

The London Times on L'nc'ndam.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

The style of the American President has fallen with the fortunes of the republic. Instead of the jolly, rollicking periods of former days, each of which seemed to suggest at its close a stave of "Hail Columbia," we have now got a discursive and colloquial essay, ill-arranged and worse expressed. Nor does the matter redeem the style. It is really wonderful, when we consider the present state of the American Republic, how any one placed in the position of Mr. Lincoln could have taken the trouble to produce so strange a medley, so incomposite a rhapsody. There are several subjects on which we earnestly desire information, and on no one is it afforded. Above all things we want to know what view the American Cabinet takes of the affair of the Trent, what advice it has received from its legal counsellors, and with what feelings it approaches the coming controversy. On this point there is not a word. Then, we should like to hear a little of the financial measures by which the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is to be preserved in the face of so vast an outlay.

We should like to know what measures the President proposes to adopt with regard to the slave population of the Southern States; whether with one-half of his Cabinet, he is for emancipation, or, with the other half of his Cabinet, for a maintenance of the rights of the slave owner. On all these points our oracle is silent. But, if he tells us very little that we want to know, he amply indemnifies us by telling us a great many things in which we have no interest. He has a plan for re-adjusting the circuits of the judges and for the codification of the statute law. He is very minute on the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office. He is anxious to extend the District of Columbia into Virginia. He has something to say on the exhibition of 1862. He has, in common with most of his predecessors, plans for getting rid of free negroes by a system of colonization, and has room for an argument to show, not as he wishes, that labor is idependent of capital, but how little progress the most ordinary doctrines of political economy have made in the higher circles of American politicians.

[The Times here devotes considerable space to the Trent affair, which we omit as superseded.]

The President has given us, instead of the information we desire, his opinion on the real causes of the present war. The North, he says, are fighting for the integrity of the Union—that is, as Lord Russell said, for empire, to compel the South, by force of arms, to live under a government which they detest.—The South, on the other hand, are fighting against the rights of the people—that is, against the right of the people of the North to govern them against their consent. This description ought to put an end to the statement so often repeated that slavery is the main matter in dispute. But the South have done still worse, and, not content with questioning the right of the North to govern them, they have even gone to the extent of questioning the wisdom of certain Northern institutions. Thus persons are actually found who wish for a restriction of the suffrage; to contend, in spite of the evidence afforded by the North of the purity of election, and the high moral and intellectual qualities secured by such a process, that its better election should be confined to legislators, and not extended to magistrates; and some have even been heard to pronounce the horrible name of "monarchy."

No wonder that Mr. Lincoln, luxuriating in the paradise to which the will of an unbridled democracy has introduced him, and looking forward to a desperate struggle with England, brought about apparently by the same cause, should feel a pious horror of those who venture to think such experience not conclusive, and the existing Constitution of the United States a little short of perfection! We have nothing to say for slavery, but if Mr. Lincoln's description of the South is indeed true, if she is fighting to emancipate herself from the blind tyranny of a degraded mob, from the elective judges and elective governors, he has given his antagonists a better title to European sympathy than they have hitherto possessed and thrown upon his government the stigma of fighting to impose upon them other institutions which have already brought it to the verge of ruin.

But the most remarkable part of Mr. Lincoln's speech is that in which he touches the relations of his government with foreign countries. The fact seems, on his own showing, to be that all foreign countries have hitherto preserved a strict neutrality; that they have resisted all applications from the South to make common causes with it against the North; and that they have *quietly submitted to a blockade which grievously injures their commerce and manufactures.* These facts would have called forth from the chief of any other government in the world, republican or monarchial, a gracious and courteous acknowledgement of the respect and forbearance with which a nation, not remarkable for carrying either of these qualities to excess, has been treated by all other nations in its hour of trial. Nothing can be more ungracious, more contrary to the usual conditions of international courtesy than the language with which President Lincoln repays the consideration extended to him: "These nations, he says, "appear as yet not to have seen their way to their objects"—that is, the restoration of commerce—"more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union."

This is a broad insinuation that foreign nations are actuated by the meanest and most selfish motives, and Mr. Lincoln is content, as he cannot deny that we have hitherto done right, to express a suspicion that we did so for reasons we cannot avow without shame. It is not wonderful that a notice of foreign relations begun in this spirit should end in the exhortation with which we are already familiar in the circular of Mr. Seward, to fortify the sea coast, the great lakes and rivers. After all, says Mr. Lincoln, "the safety and stability of the republic depends not on foreign nations but upon ourselves." That is perfectly true at this moment, because foreign nations earnestly desire peace and to avoid all occasion of quarrel, but it will cease to be true the moment that America has forced us into a war; for one of many evils of war is that a nation is deprived by it of the control of its own destinies, and forced to shape its course not by its own will, but by the decision of war itself.

THE NAVY REPORT.

* * * * We turn, then to the report of Mr. Gideon Welles, the Secretary to the Federal Navy, for explanation of these hollow or enigmatical phrase, in which Mr. Lincoln boasts that the American Navy, created since the present difficulties began, has performed deeds which have increased the naval renown of the U. S. He tells us that on the 4th of March last the effective American navy consisted of only forty-two vessels of all classes, carrying 556 guns and about 7500 men. He says that at the date of his report he had increased this force to two hundred and sixty-four vessels and 24,000 seamen. This is creditable to Mr. Welles as an official, but the result is not exceedingly terrible, especially when he proceeds to tell us how this has been accomplished, by hiring all sorts of commercial vessels and gathering together every floating thing that would carry a gun. These figures represent a naval force which would be very terrible to Prussia, which might alarm the fleet of Italy, and which would call for an effort from Spain, but which France could easily destroy, and England cannot but hold exceedingly cheap. This is not the navy of a first-class Power; it is enough for a people who desire to be at peace, but it is ridiculous for a people who insist upon being quarrelsome. A little man who holds his own against a big man who is trying to bully him, has every by-tander's sympathies in his favor, but nothing is more contemptible than a little man who is noisy and offensive only in reliance upon the impunity which he expects on account of his own weakness and the generosity of those whom he insults. To sustain the pretensions of Federal statesmen to insult all neutral nations, Mr. Welles's increased navy is still but a contemptible flotilla.

Very different, however is its forces as proportioned to the enemy with which it is immediately matched. The Confederate States have no navy at all. Against them the navy of Mr. Welles is as a giant against a dwarf. Within the last few months the Federal Government has had 264 ships and 24,000 men, and their enemies only two or three wretched privateers, and some craft fitted for inland navigation. Yet we believe that the Sumter is still plundering the Federal commerce, and we know that the Harvey Birch was burnt close to our own shores; we see a "sensation head" in the last New York papers that "the Federals are blockading the channel of Tybee Island, and Fort Pulaski," and we have Mr. Welles's own testimony, that although his navy "continued to capture every rebel vessel which showed itself on the Potomac," it ceased to do so "when the rebels erected batteries on sundry points of the Virginia shores, and thereby rendered passage on the river dangerous!" We confess that we are compelled to look beyond these facts to discover the reasons for the tone of congratulation which runs through Mr. Welles's report, and to deserve the increase of renown claimed for the Federal navy by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Welles himself seems to think some further explanation necessary.

He urges, therefore, the onerous duties of blockading a coast of three thousand miles in length, of the active pursuit of privateers, and of the organization of naval expeditions. This is all very well, but it is necessary to show that these duties have been accomplished. The naval expeditions have, indeed, reached their destination, but, as they had no enemy worth the name of an enemy to meet, the renown of the navy cannot be much raised by what was little more than transport service. The privateers have, as we said before, not been taken. The blockade has been so notoriously a failure that nothing but the extraordinary scrupulousness of the European powers has allowed it to continue. Ships have passed in and out at all times just as they pleased, and, so far as the harbors are concerned, there has never been any difficulty in getting into them or getting out of them. The Federal Government has itself emphatically admitted the failure of their naval blockade, by an act of barbarity which is unparalleled in the history of national wars. They have actually endeavored to undo what Columbus had done—to shut up from all mankind forever the ports which the great discoverer opened to the human race, and to destroy by artificial impediments the gates by which men of all nations enter and pass out of some millions of square miles of fertile and productive lands. This is a crime against all human kind. If it does not call down universal opposition, it is only because the enterprise is believed to be as impossible as its design is execrable.

We have nearly exhausted the deeds of the American navy during this eventful year. One act, however, yet remains unnoticed, and it is just possible that it may form the staple of Mr. Lincoln's general and very guarded allusion to the great addition of renown so recently acquired. This is the act which has made the Mayor of Boston and the Governor of Massachusetts eloquent with exultation, and which has excited even the House of Representatives to gratitude. This act is thus dealt with by Mr. Gideon Welles: "Capt. Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens, and leading conspirators, were, with their suits, to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama channel, he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charleston, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Colonel Dimmick, in command of that Fortress. The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department; and, if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

There is no disputing the boldness of this act, nor, indeed, the boldness of this threat; but whether it is likely to increase the renown of the Federal navy, future events yet must show. Mr. Welles will want more than 24,000 men to make good these foolish words. That he can get more, and will get more, we are well aware; for we do not undervalue the power or energy of our rugged kinsmen if they put their heart in a matter; but he will get little "renown" for his deportment in such a cause as that he so unnecessarily proclaims, or against the antagonist he so rashly defies. If either the discretion of Mr. Welles or the ability of Mr. Lincoln is to be estimated by their State papers, they are not enemies greatly to be feared either in national or in civil warfare.

The War Spirit in Canada.—The 'Cincinnati Commercial,' of the 25th instant, has the following item: "The news from Canada is warlike. The military spirit of the people is excited, and there is a general expression of hostility towards the United States. The militia, to the number of 50,000, have been called out. There is intense activity in all quarters, and the press sounds the war-whoop on every side."

☞ The following article, from the Raleigh Standard, is timely and sensible:

COTTON FABRICS.—Before the war, spun cotton was selling at from 90 cents to $1 10 per bunch, and ordinary cotton cloth at 8 to 10 cents per yard. Now the former is $1 75 to $1 90 per bunch, and the latter 20 to 25 cents. We are glad that the factories are still able to turn out these fabrics, and we know that all the materials they use, except cotton, are much higher than formerly; but then cotton can be obtained at 7 to 8 cents per pound, and labor is cheaper than heretofore. Under these circumstances it seems to us that thirty to forty per cent. on former prices would be a fair profit for the manufacturers; as it is, more than 100 per cent. is paid by the people for these fabrics before they reach them through the merchant. We do not know which of these classes—the manufacturer or the merchant—is realizing the greatest profit, but we do know that those who need and must have these fabrics are paying enormous prices for them.

We again urge our readers to start the cards, spinning-wheels, and looms, and manufacture their own cloth. We know cards are scarce, but let them all be gathered up and used. The spinning-wheels and looms can be made at home. Cotton is cheap. Spin it, and then weave it into cloth.

INCENDIARIES AT THE NAVY YARD.—An attempt was made on Sunday last, to burn the Saw Mill at the South end of the Navy Yard, with the expectation, no doubt, of destroying therewith the other valuable buildings and property in the vicinity. Fortunately, however, the dense smoke arising exposed the vile attempt in time to prevent an extensive conflagration. On examination it was found that a large pile of shavings and other combustible material had been placed directly under the most valuable part of the mill, and there fired. It is rumored that very large rewards have been offered by the enemy to persons secretly in their employ, to destroy the property in this Yard, and it is hoped that the utmost vigilance will be maintained, that the miscreants may be detected and dealt with as their conduct merits.

Portsmouth Va Transcript

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Yesterday one of our city wharves presented quite an active scene, in consequence of a fine display of merchandize which crowded the surrounding space, and which was being discharged from a vessel lately from foreign parts.

The cargo consisted of English blankets, Confederate grey cloths, hardware in casks, coffee, soap, candles, codfish, spool cotton, English paper and envelopes, butter, arrow-root, cheese, linens, hosiery, buttons, needles, Spanish segars and various other articles of great value at this time.

Charleston Courier, 7th.

FRENCH MAN OF WAR FIRED INTO.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—On Monday last a French man-of-war approached Ship island under a neutral flag, for the purpose of business with the French Consul at New Orleans. She was fired into by the Federal fleet and somewhat crippled, but did not return the fire. The Yankees apologized, but the captain refused to accept the apology. He came to Bay St. Louis, and telegraphed to New Orleans.

On Monday there were nearly thirty Federal vessels at Ship island. After this affair all but five left, and they are very quiet.

Mr. J. B. Jones, of the Passport office in Richmond, recently furnished the Richmond Examiner with the aggregate amount of contributions sent to the army by the citizens of the several States. It is as follows:

North Carolina,	$325,417
Alabama,	317,600
Mississippi,	272,670
Georgia,	244,885
South Carolina,	137,206
Texas,	87,800
Louisiana,	61,950
Virginia,	48,070
Tennessee,	17,000
Florida,	2,350
Arkansas,	950
	$1,515,898

Let it be borne in mind that the above only shows mainly what has been contributed to the army of the Potomac. Were the amount fully ascertained which has been sent to the army of Western Virginia, the army on the Peninsula, the army around Norfolk, the army in the West and in the several States, it would no doubt run up to four or five millions. Virginia must have contributed a very large amount, of which no account has been taken. The contributions of North Carolina have been half a million, at least, if not double the above amount; and no doubt other States have doubled if not trebled the amount set down to them above.—*Standard.*

Ely in his New York speech says McClellan's vast army has too much to do. The Yankees have to fight a people terribly in earnest. War, even to the knife, is still their cry. They will spare neither life nor treasure to prevent an advance of the Northern troops.

In a speech at Baltimore Ely said "he is convinced that the entire South is a unit on the subject of the war, and that they are determined to fight till the last man falls, or till they achieve their independence. That the utmost cheerfulness prevails there, and that the people are satisfied with what has been done so far. He states that so far as his own action is concerned, that, convinced of the impracticability of subduing the South, he is willing to let the Southern States go."

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 8d inst. The Governor's message says that the expenses of the war to the State, so far, have been nearly $3,385,000. Massachusetts has furnished twenty-nine regiments of infantry, six batteries of artillery, two companies of sharp shooters, and five rifle battalions.

Gov. Andrews says at the close of his message that "the great rebellion must be put down and its promoters crushed beneath the ruins of their own ambition. The greatest crime of history must receive a doom so swift and sure that the enemies of popular government shall stand in awe while they contemplate the elastic energy and concentrative power of the democratic institutions of a free people."

Concentrated Lye,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

Treasurer's Report, 1861.

Dr.

Whole amount of Taxes listed,		$1,593 55
By Volunteer's taxes remitted,	$72 00	
By dog tax of Vol. not pd.	2 00	
" Insolvents	6 00	
		80 00
To amount of taxes collected,		$1,513 55
To contribution of S. F. Academy,		50 00
" Cash from hog tax,		35 00
" " " Retailer's license,		30 00
" " " Shober fund,		19 20
" " " Exhibition tax,		5 00
" " " Fines,		1 00
" " " Loans,		600 00
" " on hand from last year,		16 82
		$2,270 57

Cr.

By cash paid for Street work,	$1,337 88
" " " Officers & Nightwatch,	326 47
" " " Rent of Hall,	30 00
" " " Street lighting,	115 67
" " " Removing & putting up Lockup,	61 77
" " " Interest on Bonds,	24 90
" " " Entertaining Volunteers	51 75
" " " Fencing & repairs on Commissioner' lot,	43 71
" " " Volunteer tax refunded,	11 00
" " " Treasurer's salary, (4 m).	6 67
" " " Revising & compiling Ordinances,	15 00
" " " Treas's salary, (8 m)	13 33
" " on hand,	232 77
	$2,270 57

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Treasurer.*

AUCTION SALE
OF GOODS!

THE undersigned, being about to remove, will offer for sale by auction, in WAUGHTOWN, ON THURSDAY THE 6th OF FEBRUARY NEXT, their stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASS AND DELFWARE,

Irish Linen, Grey and White Linen, Grass Linen, Duck, Gingham, Dotted Swiss and Book Muslin, Lawn, Black and White Bobinet, Berege, Veils, Laces and Edgings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, &c.

Hinges, Screws, Locks and Knobs, Chisels, Plane Irons, Augurs, Bits, Braces, Files, Drawing Knives, Grindstone Fixtures, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Harness Mounting, &c.

HATS, Boy's Shoes, Books and Slates, Paint Brushes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, and a variety of Notions, &c.

This stock will be sold on a credit without reserve or by-bidding.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Jan. 12th, 1862.

Also at the same time and place, I will sell a BLACK-BAY MARE, TOP BUGGY and HARNESS, HAND CART, STOVE, and various other articles of personal property.

H. M. LASH.

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of Nort Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*
Oct 4, 1861. 25–3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*
Oct. 4, 1861. 2.5–3t

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell for *cash*, at the Court-House door in Greensborough, on **Monday the 27th** instant,

8 or 10 Likely Negroes,

one man, one woman, and boys and girls—all likely and valuable. J. WORTH, Trustee, for T. Smith and others.

Jan. 4, 1862. 37-2w-pd

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1862.

Elder Levi Bodenhamer,	Jordan Rominger,
Miss Bethana Barynes	Mrs. Margarett Riggs,
Lucetta Brown,	Major C. L. Snyder,
Mrs. Elizabeth Casey,	Joel Vest,
Miss Mary E. Calhoon	J. A. Vannell,
" Mary J. Davis,	Mrs. S. Webb,
Alfred Everett,	Joseph Wesley,
Miss Mary Holston 3,	Silas Ward 2,
W. B. Marsh,	Mrs. P. P. Wetherford,
R. A. Portis,	J. J. Whicker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1862.

The Outcry against the Conventi on

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States o America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTed by the Governor, will remain at home without pay, until called on for active service when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
oc 25—4t Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUG STORE

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

LOST PISTOL.

A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—33-3t-pd.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 61.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG ST

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE
BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC
FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts in North Carolina, and South Carolina, and South Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina,
&c., &c., &c., &, &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information, Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.
Winston, Forsyth County.
September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.
Salem, Sept, 1861. 22–3m

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.
Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf

Receiver's Notice.

SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES!

I, THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVER FOR the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, corporation, or officer thereof, or other person holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties aforesaid, or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily and without delay to give information of the same to me, the undersigned Receiver as aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and, in so far as it be practicable, to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform under pain and penalty of indictment and conviction for a high misdemeanor, and of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and an imprisonment for not longer than six months, and of being sued for double the amount of property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control.

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, speedily and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do,) of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, or for, any such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Receiver.

In case of my absence my son will be found at my office. J. I. SHAVER, Rec'r.
Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1861. [31–tf

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD COUNTRY JEANS OR LINSEY, to clothe men who have sacrificed home and its comforts for a camp life. The highest market price will be paid in cash for all such goods by bringing them to E. A. Vogler's Store in the next few weeks. The color is immaterial.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to retain and get as much of the above named goods as possible. [Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.
Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar o recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.
Dec. 12, 1861.

SODA and SAL AERATUS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made before that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DIVISION of the Common School fund for Forsyth County for the year 1861.

No 1	$54 39	No 18	$53 90	No 36	34 30
2	55 86	19	76 10	37	38 71
3	34 30	20	56 84	38	40 18
4	48 50	21	39 69	39	44 10
5	66 27	22	34 30	40	34 30
6	47 16	23	34 30	41	45 57
7	34 30	24	34 30	42	34 30
8	34 30	25	45 08	43	36 75
9	42 14	26	34 30	44	34 30
10	38 71	27	41 16	45	34 30
11	34 79	28	34 30	46	34 30
12	34 30	29	101 50	47	34 30
13	34 30	30	38 71	48	176 34
14	34 30	31	39 69	49	34 30
15	36 26	32	52 83	50	6 50
16	34 30	33	34 30	51	34 30
17	37 73	34	37 73	52	34 30
		35	113 20	53	10 29

The above table exhibits the *nett* amount due each District, the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH.
Chairman Board Supt's.

Nov. 15, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTed by the Governor, will remain at home without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
oc 25—4t Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE,

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUG STORE

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tarbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

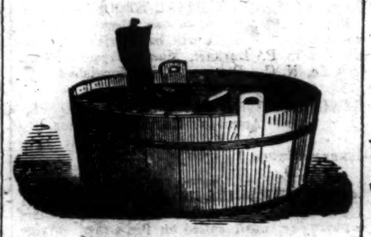
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of Nort Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 2.5-3t

Fancy Soaps, in great variety. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin TO A Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Uuber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING, DAMAR.
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices. Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c For sale at the DRUG STORE.

OIL CAKES!

ANY quantity of OIL CAKE can now be had at my mill.

It will be delivered, say once a week, to regular customers within corporate limits of Salem and Winston.

A liberal discount to those purchasing in quantities of 1000 and upwards. E. BELO.

Salem, Oct., 8, 1861. 29

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

LOST PISTOL.

A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 2, 1861—33-3t-pd.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 61.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If snbscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official matter."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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Sept 20, 1861. 6-1y